

No. 5817 號七十百八千五第 日六念月五閏 子丙緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 17TH, 1876. 一年禮 號七十月七英 港香 [PRICE 32 PER MONTH]

Intimations.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the
GOVERNOR.
Major-General the Honorable Sir
F. COLBORNE K.C.B.,
Commander WATSON.

A LOAN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
AND WORKS OF ART
will shortly be opened.

COMMITTEE.

JOSHUA BOLDREY Esq. Major FRISON, 8th
(Chairman) Regiment.
Gen. F. BYRDE W. B. LANDSEY, Esq.
W. H. LOWMOCK W. DANBY, Esq.
W. W. KESWICK W. SALWAY, Esq.
M. PRICH Esq. H. ALCOCK, Esq., Hon.
Secy. Agents.
Lieut.-Col. HALL, R.E. J. B. MURPHY, Esq.
Capt. BURTON, R.E. Hon. Secretary.

particulars will be announced

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
 Honorary Secretary
 1078 Hongkong, 10th July, 1876.
 FOR SHANGHAI.
 THE Steamship
 "CHINKIANG"
 Hogg, Master, will be despatched for the
 above Port THIS DAY (Monday), the 17th
 inst., at 3 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 11114, Hongkong, 17th July, 1876.
 JAMES WATSON & CO.
 THE Steamship
 "DOUGLAS"

TO-MORROW, the 18th.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & Co.
1115 Hongkong, 17th July, 1876.
FOR SWATOW, AMOI, TAIWANPOO,
AND TAMSUI.
THE Steamship
"LEONOR,"
Captain M. Yung, will be despatched for the above
Ports on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at
noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & Co.
1115 Hongkong, 17th July, 1876.
D S. P. N T O.
The Organist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral
hereby gives announce that he gives instruction
in the Organ, and in the singing of the Mass, Vi-
ci, N. Violoncello, Flute, Cornet, a Flute, and a
properly taken. Music transported and piano
copied. Balls and Pianos attended.
Address: the care of Italian Mission House
No. 11, Cross Street, Singapore.

ANISH CONSULATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. RUDOLPH
JENSEN having RESIGNED the Office of
CONSUL for the Colony of H.M. the
King of DENMARK, to whom the
Office should be sent in to the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, before the First
of November, 1876.

H. KLER,
Consul pro. tem.
In 925 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

—

DURING the Temporary Absence of our
Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT
will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, and
the Superintendence of Experienced FOREIGN
MEN, who have acted in this capacity under
Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.

All Orders in this Branch of Business will
have our careful attention.

MACBETH, FRIMCKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

DR. FRIMDASS DAYOOMULJI
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay,
Rangoon, Madras, and Serit

—

WHOLESALE AND GENERAL DEALER
in Groceries, and all the various Goods,
and for Sale, Shirts, and Sewed Buses, Gun-
nery and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Work
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6th 478 11th April, 1876.

—

W. GILBERT

E AND SPIRIT. MERU
OR DE ST. MARCEAUX ET C

Dépôt for Viably WARE,
ED. PINAOT & C^{IE}'S FURNITURE,
N. ANTOINE & F^{IE}'S LINS, &c., &c.,
Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received
by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamers
Minaurus per Godevroy notified that the
Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and
landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in
such cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown
No. 10 after the 12th July, 1876.

Goods undelivered after the 20th July, 1876
will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1095, Hongkong, 12th July, 1876.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY FROM HAMBURG
TO
PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above
Steamer are hereby notified that the
Cargo is being landed and stored at their ris-
k into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence
delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 10th
instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on order
applied for by the Consignees before 11 A.M.

5th instant, at Noon, will be
standing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
1092 - Hongkong, 11th July, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS WORK, IN THE FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled, and printed at the Daily Press Office, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK, also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE

P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND

THE COAST OF CHINA.

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

HONGKONG.

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices. The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY" is now the only publication of the kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c. at \$3.

* The Complete Directories, at \$5, are all sold, but a few of the smaller Editions at \$3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

MACAO.—Messrs. Leong & Co. of the Grand Street, Canton.

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harmon will not consent to leave the island to the detriment of his subordinates. At the present moment he has many large schemes on hand, and little progress is made with any, while minor affairs are necessarily deferred to an indefinite period.

Sir WILLIAM JERVIS was in no doubt as to what course should be taken in the future with reference to Perak, and did not hesitate to give his opinion very unreservedly. Under the present circumstances, complete annexation he considers, is the best course to adopt. The British Government could take over and govern the country with a small establishment, and with perfect facility.

"We can," he says, "indemnify the chiefs who would be entitled to such consideration at our hands, and thus get rid of the conflicting interests with which we should have to deal if we allowed the chiefs to retain their power. We could modify the Malay laws and customs, and still keep them in harmony with their religious ideas. A great opportunity would be presented for abolishing upon equitable principles the existing system of debt-slavery, and we should not only secure the repayment of the advances of money made by the Government of the Straits Settlements, but hold a material guarantee for such portion of the expenditure as may be fairly charged against the State of Perak, that has been incurred in consequence of the outrages that have been committed upon our representatives." Now these are the opinions of one who has been on the spot through-out the recent disturbances, and who has made this subject his earnest, careful, and conscientious study. There is no doubt that in all he has done, Sir WILLIAM JERVIS has had the welfare of the Colony and the honour of his country at heart, and if he has committed any mistake at all, it has arisen from his anxiety to prevent misapprehension. In distant dependencies a capable Governor ought to be allowed some little discretion, even though to him telegraphic communication with the Colonial Office. Some matters require very lengthy explanations, and when time is of vital importance it is unreasonable to expect the Governor to observe rules and formalities. There is often a great deal too much of red tape, to the injury of the public interest and the delay of business. Sir WILLIAM JERVIS should know better than the Colonial Office what is wanted in the Straits, and his suggestions deserve careful consideration. There is a little doubt that they received such from Lord CANNARON, but they certainly have not been adopted. A telegram recently published announces that the Residential system is to be continued.

This is greatly to be regretted. After the prolonged consideration of the subject, such a result is disappointing indeed. The question could have been better solved with the aid of practical common sense. The British Government has got several Settlements, at different points, along the coast of the Malay Peninsula. The rest of the country is sparsely inhabited and grossly mis-governed. Naturally very productive and possessed of rich mineral resources, the land is chiefly uncultivated, and the mines are undeveloped. An industrious and thriving population would flock into the country if placed under a stable Government and freed from oppression. The Malays are incapable of ruling, and under their rapacious exactors the country has retrograded until it is reduced to almost the lowest point. A policy of non-interference is impossible; the Residential system will not, in spite of all that has been said in its favour, work in Malaya, for the chiefs will be perpetually quarrelling, and it will be found that there is no other alternative to annexation but to retire altogether from the mainland. And this will scarcely be agreeable to the proud stomach of John Bull. Perak and Larut might have been immediately annexed, and the other States, with the exception of Johore, acquired by treaty with the native chiefs, who would doubtless have been glad enough to surrender their feeble sovereignties for a substantial consideration in the shape of a pension. It is simply folly to attempt to govern them as protected States. The vices of Malay rule are so many and ineradicable that the British Commissioner will be involved in endless disputes and difficulties with the puppet ruler, and it will be absolutely impracticable, under such conditions, to promote the well-being of the people and the development of the country. Ultimately the British Government will find itself committed to annexation pure and simple, and it is alike weak and foolish for it to shrink from the idea. England's mission is, the world over, "to wrong the wronger till he render right."

wherever misrule, slavery, and cruelty prevail on her boundaries to put an end to them if possible. She has, so far, nobly fulfilled this mission; and owing chiefly to her enterprise, energy, and civilised defence of the weak, there is now security in nearly every case against piratical marauders and barbarous menaces. She has cast the torch of freedom and civilisation in most of the "dark places of the earth," and in many of them it has become a living flame involving the extinction of barbarism and immorality. Her present Government surely would not have her retrograde, nor yet to stand still, when it is so obviously her destiny to go forward.

Lord CANNARON frightened at the increased responsibility? The annexed territories might have been incorporated with Penang and Malacca, and the whole colony be called by the name of the latter. It would speedily grow into rich and flourishing territory by the aid of Chinese labour, and would probably have given as little trouble as any other Asiatic dependency. That these States will yet be annexed is a fact, and it is not to be gained by delay. It is difficult to imagine.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's Gazette, was 77.0; the minimum 69.5; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Friday Week, the maximum was 76.0, and the minimum 73.5. 4.10

On Saturday night Professor Finkelsch and his three daughters gave a vocal and instrumental concert at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. The attendance was very large, and the performance was much admired. The programme was then advertised. The programme was then advertised.

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The *Indus*, with the next outward mails, left Singapore for Hongkong at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Sir John and Lady Stale left for the Colony by the *Indus* on Saturday. They intend to return in about four months.

A proclamation in Saturday's *Gazette* announces that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the Ordinance No. 15 of 1876, to amend the Law relating to Chinese Passenger Ships and the conveyance of Chinese emigrants.

On Saturday afternoon the three Judges of Good Temples in the colony united in an excursion round the island. A steam launch was engaged, and left Victoria at one o'clock, returning about eight. The party spent an hour at Cape d'Agner, and also stopped at Stanley, where sports were indulged in for a short time.

On the passage the time was whistled away with singing, and every pleasant item was noted. With the exception of a shower at Stanley, the weather was fine. We understand that in future the Temperance Hall is to be the meeting place of all the Judges.

MURDEROUS ATTACK IN THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

A most cowardly attack was made, early on Saturday morning, in the Hongkong Hotel, on the person of Mr. D. Robt. Inspector of Machinery at the Naval Yard. Mr. Robt. is staying at the hotel, and occupies the corner room on the third floor. Between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning he was woken by something which he at first took to be a burglar. He opened his eyes, and found a long Malay knife lying on his body. Seizing the weapon he jumped from the bed, and in doing so he observed the light of the door. He then saw a man lying on the floor, and a woman lying on the floor. He then saw a man lying on the floor, and a woman lying on the floor.

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retrieved to him if innocent, if this case was not retried, but of course if guilty this could not be taken into consideration. Thus the defence set up by the constable, 234, namely, that he had given him by Swanson for a certain purpose, was not true. It was given, he contended, for a purpose altogether different. The constable, 234, contended that Swanson was a saving man and looked after his dollars. He was one of the first batch of police from Scotland and had saved money and sent for his wife and children to Hongkong. He did not wish to deny that Swanson had never spoken to Lukong No. 234. He contended that Swanson did not remember saying anything on the subject of the constable's case, and that the constable's case was a mere invention of the constable's mind. On these grounds he would ask for a rehearing of the case. There was only one evidence of Inspector Cameron, which seemed to the constable to be a mere invention of the constable's mind. He contended that Swanson had never spoken to Lukong No. 234. He contended that Swanson did not remember saying anything on the subject of the constable's case, and that the constable's case was a mere invention of the constable's mind. On these grounds he would ask for a rehearing of the case. There was only one evidence of Inspector Cameron, which seemed to the constable to be a mere invention of the constable's mind. He contended that Swanson had never spoken to Lukong No. 234. He contended that Swanson did not remember saying anything on the subject of the constable's case, and that the constable's case was a mere invention of the constable's mind. On these grounds he would ask for a rehearing of the case. There was only one evidence of Inspector Cameron, which seemed to the constable to be a mere invention of the constable's mind. He contended that Swanson had never spoken to Lukong No. 234. 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2.50	2.65
1.75	1.80
2.10	2.15

1	280.4	3.10
2	150.0	3.70
3	138.6	3.80
4	130.0	4.70
5	3.009	3.000
6	9.006	3.400
7	2.448	5.60
8	2.80	5.60
9	1.70	1.70
10	1.72	1.72
11	9.35	8.40
12	1.83	1.81
13	1.63	1.74
14	2.10	2.10
15	2.38	3.40
16	4.15	5.75
17	8.00	8.15
18	8.87	3.20
19	4.83	4.80
20	4.88	3.85
21	55.00	60.00

31	14.00	a	14.50
31	5.00	a	6.50

la.	per pieci	4.85	5.60
la.	per pieci	4.35	4.60
la.	per pieci	14.00	14.50
la.	per pieci	7.50	7.80
la.	per pieci	8.35	8.75
la.	per pieci	1.90	2.10
la.	per pieci	15.00	15.00
la.	per pieci	2.05	2.00
la.	per pieci	2.25	2.50
la.	per pieci	6.85	6.60
la.	per pieci	4.70	5.00
la.	per pieci	7.45	8.00
la.	per pieci	8.45	8.45
la.	per pieci	9.95	9.30
la.	per pieci	8.10	8.70
la.	per pieci	4.90	4.90
la.	per pieci	1.05	1.70

20	5.0.0.0	5.0.0.0
21	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
22	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
23	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
24	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
25	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
26	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
27	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
28	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
29	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
30	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
31	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
32	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
33	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
34	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
35	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
36	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
37	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
38	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
39	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
40	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
41	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
42	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
43	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
44	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
45	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
46	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
47	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
48	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
49	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
50	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
51	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
52	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
53	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
54	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
55	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
56	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
57	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
58	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
59	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
60	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
61	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
62	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
63	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
64	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
65	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
66	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
67	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
68	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
69	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
70	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
71	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
72	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
73	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
74	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
75	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
76	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
77	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
78	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
79	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
80	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
81	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
82	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
83	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
84	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
85	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
86	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
87	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
88	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
89	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
90	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
91	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
92	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
93	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
94	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
95	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
96	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
97	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
98	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
99	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0
100	5.0.0.0	5.1.0.0

<i>Consignees.</i>	<i>Destinations.</i>
STON.	
ousen & Co	Shanghai
mesica & Co	Shanghai
C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
reen Chang-show and	
13th July, 1876.	
Palmeida	
C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Canton and Macao.	
TOW.	
13th July, 1876.	
icks & Kruger	Newchwang
icks & Kruger	Newchwang

urger New York

[illegible]

Bell & Co. Sydney

[illegible]

er & Co
Co

bipman, Stone & Co atali, Hall & Co O. Kirby & Co Messageries Maritimes C. Kirby & Co Gross & Co atali, Hall & Co	New York London S. Francisco S. Francisco Liverpool New York Rapsiring Melbourne New York
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